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(54) Title: COMPOSITION HAVING INSECT REPELLENT CHARACTERISTICS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a composition having effective insect repellent characteristics comprising as an active ingredient an N-substituted p-menthane carboxamide, which has little or no odor and which is substantially non-toxic for human, pet and livestock.

Composition having insect repellent characteristics

The present invention relates to a composition having insect repellent characteristics and to its use.

Many insects are known as a nuisance and some insect
5 genera even represent a health hazard. Mosquitoes are
known to transmit diseases like yellow fever, dengue,
encephalitis and malaria. The excrement of cockroaches as
well as their dead bodies have been identified as a
significant allergen in house dust and cause asthma in
10 children. Therefore, many efforts have been made to
eradicate or at least to control these pests. Different
effective insecticides have been produced until now, but
various insects have developed resistance against them and
others have been able to detect and avoid them. As many
15 insecticides have undesirable effects on human and other
animal life, their use has often been regulated or even
forbidden. Furthermore, the public has become sensitive
and tend to question the safety of many chemicals which
were formerly taken granted. Further the public ask for
20 products which can be applied at low concentrations.

Due to above mentioned concerns, there is a need for a
product based on a different principle to get rid off the
insects. As physical barriers to the insects are not
always possible, e.g. in the open air, insect repellents
25 have become important.

Certain compounds possessing insect repellent
characteristics are known including materials such as
citronella oil, tolu and Peru balsams, camphor, etc. Other
natural sources have been investigated by researchers,

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e.g. the repellent effect of various eucalyptus against a selection of pests.

Diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET), which is commercially available as DelphoneTM, has become a frequently used
5 repellent and is considered to be a general or so called broad spectrum insect repellent. However, fears over possible allergenicity have led to the search for less hazardous insect repellents.

In US 5,182,305 N-aryl and N-cycloalkyl neoalkanamides are
10 described to have insect repellent characteristics. Due to the good substantivity on surfaces they have been applied to, a long lasting repellency can be achieved. Similarly, in US 5'391'578 N-lower alkyl neoalkanamides are described to be superior to DEET in long lasting effectiveness of
15 the insect repellency. In WO 00/16738 menthyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate are described to be an effective insect repellent, comparable to DEET.

It was an object of the present invention to provide a composition having an outstanding repellent activity
20 against insects.

It was further an object of the present invention to provide a composition having an outstanding repellent activity against German cockroaches.

It was further an object of the present invention to
25 provide a composition, which is of low toxicity and therefore safe to be applied to the human body, pets and livestock.

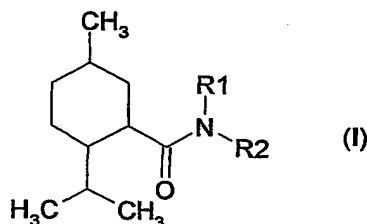
Surprisingly, it has been found that compounds of formula I possess an insect repellency when applied to areas,

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locations, items, materials and structures, and to surfaces thereof to protect them against insect infestation and damage.

US Patent 4150052 discloses N-substituted p-methane
5 carboxamides as having pronounced physiological cooling activity, which have little or no odor and which are substantially non-toxic. Said compounds may be readily prepared by methods known to those skilled in the art. Such methods include e.g. the reaction of p-
10 menthanecarbonyl chloride, obtained from menthane-3-carboxylic acid with thionyl chloride, with the appropriate amine in presence of a proton scavenger like e.g. pyridine.

These compounds are 3-substituted-p-menthanes of the
15 formula I:



wherein

R¹ and R² represent H or a straight, branched, saturated or
unsaturated, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1
20 to 20 carbon atoms, or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system and the number of carbon atoms of the ring system and the substituents to or on the ring system is smaller than 20,

25 and if R¹ is H, R² may also be a substituted or

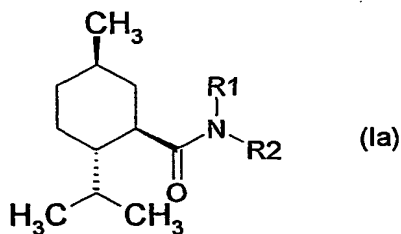
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unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl residue of with up to 10 carbon atoms for example substituted phenyl, phenalkyl or substituted phenalkyl, naphtyl, pyridyl, or

R¹ and R² may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a cyclic or heterocyclic, saturated or unsaturated ring system having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system and the number of carbon atoms of the ring system and the substituents to or on the ring system is smaller than 20. Said ring systems may be e.g. piperidino, morpholino etc.

In the above definition the expression "aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue" embraces e.g. alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, arylaminoalkyl and similar combinations.

The compounds of the invention have 3 stereogenic centers, giving rise to 8 stereoisomers. Thus, all possible stereoisomers are included in the scope of the present invention. In general, compounds of the formula (Ia)



derived from the naturally occurring menthol [(-)-3-p-menthanol] are much easier accessible and are therefore preferred.

The following compounds of formula I or Ia are preferred, wherein said formula

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R^1 represents H, and R^2 represents either a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting
5 carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system; or

R^1 represents methyl, and R^2 represents a straight, branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or a
10 cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system; or

R^1 represents ethyl, and R^2 represents a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or
15 heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system ; or

R^1 represents propyl, and R^2 represents either a straight or
20 branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system ; or

R^1 represents H or a straight or branched C_1 to C_6 aliphatic
25 or heteroaliphatic residue and R^2 represents H or a straight or branched C_1 to C_6 aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue; or

R^1 represents H and R^2 represents H or a straight or branched C_1 to C_8 aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue; or

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R^1 represents H and R^2 represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl residue with up to 10 carbon atoms; or

R^1 and R^2 form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a cyclic or heterocyclic, saturated or unsaturated ring system having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system.

Further preferred compounds are

- 10 N-methyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-propyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-isopropyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-butyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- 15 N-sec-butyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-tert-butyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-pentyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-isopentyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-hexyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- 20 N-octyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N-ethylhexyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N,N-dimethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
- N,N-diethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,

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- N,N-dipropyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
N,N-dibutyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
N,N-dihexyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
N,N-ditridecylamin-p-menthane-3-carboxamide,
5 N-methyl-N-butyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide, and
N-ethyl-N-butyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide.

Compositions according to the present invention comprise at least one of the compounds of formula I in an amount effective to repel insects. The amounts in which compounds
10 of formula I are incorporated in the various compositions described below vary within a wide range. The amounts depend on the nature and the intended use of the compositions to which they are added and from the presence or absence of other insect repellent agents. Typical
15 concentrations of the compounds of the present invention are from 1 ppm in diluted use form in floor cleaner up to 20% by weight in compositions which are introduced as a concentrate into the final product. Further variations are possible, due to the reason that the concentration range
20 is considered as not critical.

Compositions comprising a compound of formula I or Ia are applied to objects, which are to be protected against insects, either directly, in liquid solution or dispersion, as aerosols or airsprays, or dispersed in a
25 powdered carrier or in a suitable composition.

Products which are useful to repel insects are for example detergent compositions, cleaning compositions, paints, wallpaper, upholstery and/or rug shampoos, liquid soaps,

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soap bars, floor polishes, floor waxes, furniture polishes, etc. Products which are useful to repel insects from the human body are also included in the scope of the present invention and include compositions such as fine
5 fragrances, colognes, skin creams, sun cremes, skin lotions, deodorants, talcs, bath oils, soaps, shampoos, hair conditioners and styling agents.

The compositions of the present invention may comprise compounds of formula I in combination with other known
10 insect repellents, including, but not limited to, N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET), N,N-diethyl-benzamide, menthyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate, N-aryl and N-cycloalkyl neoalkanamides, N-lower alkyl neoalkanamides and nepetalactone. The compositions of the present invention
15 may also comprise natural oils known for their insect repellent characteristics. Examples for such oils include, without limiting, e.g. citronella oil, catnip oil, eucalyptus oil, cypress oil, galbanum oil, tolu and Peru balsams.

20 Compounds of formula I may also be used insecticides in order to repel insects from one area and toward the location, where the insecticide is applied to avoid the action of the insecticide in a special area, such as kitchen etc. Alternatively, compounds of formula I may be
25 formulated with insecticides so that after loosing the repellent activity the treated area will still not be safe for insects.

Compounds of formula I may be added to a liquid composition either directly or, preferably, by admixing a
30 compound of formula I with one or more fragrance compounds, fragrance compositions and the like and adding

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the resulting mixture to the composition. Such fragrance compounds may be of natural and/or synthetic origin, examples for such natural and synthetic fragrance ingredients can be found e.g. in „Perfume and Flavor
5 Materials of Natural Origin“, S. Arctander, Ed., Elizabeth, N.J., 1960 and "Perfume and Flavor Chemicals", S. Arctander, Ed., Vol. I & II, Allured Publishing Corporation, Carol Stream, USA, 1994. Compounds of formula I may also be added to the composition of the present
10 invention in form of a solution. Solvents which may be used are known to those skilled in the art and include e.g. ethanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethyl phthalate and dimethyl phthalate. As a preferred solvent dimethyl phthalate is used, which is known for its insect
15 repellent characteristics.

The compositions of the present invention may comprise other ingredients normally used in the formulation of said compositions. Such ingredients are known to those skilled in the art and include e.g. antifoaming agents,
20 antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, antiredeposition agents, bleaches, colorants, emulsifiers, enzymes, fats, fluorescers, fungicides, hydrotropes, moisturizers, optical brighteners, perfume carriers, perfume, preservatives, proteins, silicones, soil release agents,
25 solubilizers, sugar derivatives, sun screens, surfactants, vitamins, waxes, etc.

Compounds of formula I have an outstanding effect both as contact and vapor repellent. They are superior to various commercial insect repellents in repelling action,
30 especially against German cockroaches, which are considered to be the most difficult household pest to control. Due to their low vapor pressure the compounds of

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formula I are long-lasting on surfaces they have been applied to. The long-lasting insect repellency may last up to 2-3 weeks after topical application, depending on the concentration used. Furthermore, compounds of formula I
5 are sufficiently stable in the compositions being object of the present invention to maintain their insect repellency.

Compositions of the present invention may also be incorporated in various materials during their manu-
10 facturing process. Methods for preparing a product comprising a composition according to the present invention by incorporating said composition into the product during extrusion are preferred.

Compounds of formula I also indicate that they are beside
15 their effectiveness against German cockroaches also effective against other insects such as ants, bees, fleas, flies, hornets, mosquitoes, moths, silverfish, and wasps and against arachnids such as mites, spiders and ticks.

The effectiveness against mosquitoes is important also due
20 to economic reasons, especially against the genera Anopheles (which is a known carrier of malaria and transmits also filariasis and encephalitis), Culex (which is a carrier of viral encephalitis and filariasis) and Aedes (which carries yellow fever, dengue and
25 encephalitis). From the latter genus, the activity against Aedes aegypti is especially important.

The invention will be further described, by way of illustration, in the following examples.

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Example 1:

Compounds of formula I and Ia have been prepared according to the procedure described in US 4,150,052 (Watson et. al, May 16, 1977) from p-menthane-3-carboxylic acid.

5 **N-methyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (1):**

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.77 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.89 (d, 3H, J = 6.3, CH₃); 0.90 (d, 3H, J = 7.0, CH₃); 0.90-1.06 (m, 2H, CH₂); 1.25 (quint., 1H, J = 12.0, CH); 1.27-1.38 (m, 1H, CH); 1.53 (tt, 1H, J = 11.3, 2.8, CH); 1.64-10 1.80 (m, 4H, 2CH₂); 1.99 (td, 1H, J = 11.3, 3.4, CH); 2.81 (d, 3H, J = 4.8, CH₃); 5.56 (br., 1H, NH).

IR (ν_{max}, cm⁻¹, ATR): 3275m, 2957m, 2928m, 1636s, 1558m.

MS [m/z (EI)]: 197 (M⁺, 15%), 154 (20), 86 (95), 73 (100), 58 (35), 55 (43).

15

N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2):

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.78 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.89 (d, 3H, J = 6.4, CH₃); 0.90 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.89-1.07 (m, 2H, CH₂); 1.12 (t, 3H, J = 7.0, CH₃); 1.27 20 (quint., 1H, J = 12.0, CH); 1.22-1.40 (m, 1H, CH); 1.44-1.60 (m, 1H, CH); 1.62-1.82 (m, 4H, 2CH₂); 1.98 (td, 1H, J = 11.4, 3.3, CH); 3.20-3.40 (m, 2H, NCH₂); 5.52 (br., 1H, NH).

IR (ν_{max}, cm⁻¹, ATR): 3270m, 2957m, 2925m, 2869m, 1637s, 25 1559m.

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MS [m/z (EI)]: 211 (M^+ , 15%), 168 (20), 100 (97), 87 (100), 83 (22), 72 (36), 55 (50), 44 (32).

N-propyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (3):

5 **1H -NMR** (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 0.78 (d, 3H, $J = 6.9$, CH_3); 0.88-0.94 (m, 9H, CH_2 , $3CH_3$); 0.90-1.07 (m, 2H, CH_2); 1.25 (quint., 1H, $J = 12.1$, CH); 1.27-1.40 (m, 1H, CH); 1.47-1.56 (m, 3H, CH, CH_2); 1.65-1.78 (m, 4H, $2CH_2$); 1.98 (td, 1H, $J = 11.4$, 3.3, CH); 3.13-3.30 (m, 2H, CH_2); 5.56 (br.,
10 1H, NH).

IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1} , ATR): 3286m, 2956m, 2920m, 1637s, 1553m.

MS [m/z (EI)]: 225 (M^+ , 15%), 182 (18), 114 (82), 101 (100), 86 (28), 55 (45), 43 (52).

15 **N-phenyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (4):**

1H -NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 0.83 (d, 3H, $J = 6.9$, CH_3); 0.91 (d, 3H, $J = 6.3$, CH_3); 0.92 (d, 3H, $J = 6.9$, CH_3); 0.95-1.10 (m, 2H, CH_2); 1.32 (quint., 1H, $J = 12.0$, CH); 1.30-1.45 (m, 1H, CH); 1.59-1.92 (m, 5H, CH, $2CH_2$); 2.16 (td, 1H, $J = 11.3$, 3.5, CH); 7.09 (t, 1H, $J = 6.4$); 7.25 (br.,
20 1H, NH); 7.31 (m, 2H); 7.53 (dd, 2H, $J = 8.6$, 1.0).

IR (ν_{max} , cm^{-1} , ATR): 3250m, 2963m, 1651s, 1597s, 1537s, 1442s, 753s.

MS [m/z (EI)]: 259 (M^+ , 4%), 135 (7), 93 (100), 83 (44), 55
25 (32).

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N,N-dimethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (5):

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.73 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.89 (d, 3H, J = 6.4, CH₃); 0.90 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.92-1.16 (m, 2H, CH₂); 1.18 (tt, 1H, J = 12.1, 12.1, CH); 1.30-1.42 (m, 1H, CH); 1.60-1.75 (m, 5H, CH, 2CH₂); 2.54 (td, 1H, J = 10.8, 3.5, CH); 2.95 (s, CH₃); 3.07 (s, CH₃).

IR (ν_{max}, cm⁻¹, ATR): 2951m, 2933m, 1639s, 1395m, 1119m.

MS [m/z (EI)]: 211 (M⁺, 30%), 168 (22), 100 (100), 87 (92), 72 (86), 55 (43).

N,N-diethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (6):

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.75 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.89 (d, 3H, J = 6.4, CH₃); 0.90 (d, 3H, J = 6.9, CH₃); 0.93-1.08 (m, 2H, CH₂); 1.10 (t, 3H, J = 7.1, CH₃); 1.19 (t, 3H, J = 7.1, CH₃); 1.23 (tt, 1H, J = 11.9, 12.5, CH); 1.30-1.42 (m, 1H, CH); 1.60-1.77 (m, 5H, CH, 2CH₂); 2.43 (td, 1H, J = 11.5, 3.5, CH); 3.28-3.43 (m, 4H, 2NCH₂).

IR (ν_{max}, cm⁻¹, ATR): 2954m, 2871m, 1633s, 1429m, 1121m.

MS [m/z (EI)]: 239 (M⁺, 32%), 196 (51), 128 (100), 100 (73), 83 (60), 72 (56), 55 (54), 41 (38).

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Example 2:

The effectiveness of compounds of formula I as an insect repellent was determined using German cockroaches exposed to a formica surface partially treated/partially untreated with a test compound of formula I.

The study was conducted in an air conditioned laboratory at a temperature of $22^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ under a normal day/night cycle, using German cockroaches (*Blatella Germanica*) of mixed sex and age. The study was conducted over a 3 day period and the repellent effectiveness assessed 1, 2 and 3 days after cockroach introduction.

Test method:

A. Treatment

A rectangle of formica 40cm x 30cm was treated at 20 mg/m² with a test compound of formula I. This was achieved by soaking a paper wipe (Rag on a Roll ca 20cm x 20cm) in a solution of the test compound in ethanol, squeezing out the excess liquid and wiping over the surface to give the required coverage. This was checked by weighing the cloth after application. The surface was allowed to dry. A similar rectangle was wiped with ethanol alone (untreated surface).

B. Bioassays

The treated formica rectangle was placed on the bench and a plastic container was placed on the rectangle. This had been treated with fluon to prevent cockroach escape.

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Two sheets of formica (10cm x 10cm) were placed on the formica, one on the treated surface and one on the untreated surface. This acted as a cockroach harbourage. The formica sheet to be used in the treated section was treated at the same rate as the treated formica. The formica was placed on two 1cm high bottle tops to allow cockroaches access under the formica.

20 German cockroaches were added (5 adults and 15 nymphs) to the centre of the formica. No food and water was supplied for these cockroaches.

At 1, 2 and 3 days after cockroach introduction the number of cockroaches under each harbourage was counted. After each count the harbourage position was changed to avoid the possibility of habituation to one location, the harbourages were replaced and new cockroaches were added to replace any dead cockroaches.

The above was repeated 3 times to provide a total of 4 replicates.

C. Repellency results for compound 1 (example 1):

Time After Cockroach Introduction (Days)	Replicate	Number of Cockroaches present (n=20)			
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead	Total
1	1	5	15	0	20
	2	3	17	0	20
	3	7	13	0	20
	4	0	20	0	20
	Total	15	65	0	80

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2	1	5	15	0	20
	2	3	17	0	20
	3	5	14	1	20
	4	0	20	0	20
	Total	13	66	1	80
3	1	4	16	0	20
	2	3	16	1	20
	3	4	16	0	20
	4	0	20	0	20
	Total	11	68	1	80

D. In a similar way the repellency results for compound 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were determined. All results are summarized in the table below:

Test compound	Days After Treatment	Percentage Present		
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead
1	1	18.7	81.3	0
	2	16.3	82.5	1.2
	3	13.8	85.0	1.2
	Average	16.3	82.9	
2	1	17.5	82.5	0
	2	16.3	82.5	1.2
	3	13.8	83.7	2.5
	Average	15.9	82.9	
3	1	16.3	83.7	0
	2	6.3	92.5	1.2
	3	6.3	93.7	0
	Average	9.6	90.0	

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4	1	46.3	53.7	0
	2	35.0	65.0	0
	3	12.5	86.3	1.2
	Average	31.3	68.3	
5	1	15.0	85.0	0
	2	10.0	88.8	1.2
	3	15.0	83.8	1.2
	Average	13.3	85.9	
6	1	11.3	88.7	0
	2	13.8	86.2	0
	3	6.3	91.2	2.5
	Average	10.5	88.7	

All compounds showed good to very good cockroach repellency up to 3 days in this screening experiment.

5 Example 3:

The effectiveness of compound 2 (example 1) as an insect repellent was determined using German cockroaches exposed to a formica surface partially treated/partially untreated, and was directly compared to the repellency of the well known insect repellents DEET (N,N-diethyl-metatoluamide) and N-methyl-neodecanamide.

The study was conducted in an air conditioned laboratory at a temperature of $22^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ under a normal day/night cycle, using German cockroaches (*Blatella Germanica*) of mixed sex and age. The study was conducted over a 7 days period and the repellent effectiveness was assessed 1, 3, 5 and 7 days after cockroach introduction. Each tray used in the study consisted of a melamine square tray of sides

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1.8m x 1.8m and 20cm high walls. The upper part of the wall was provided with electrical strip, which prevented cockroaches escaping.

Test method:

5 A. Treatment

A square of vinyl 90cm x 180cm was treated with the test compound at 20mg/m². This was achieved by soaking a paper wipe (Rag on a Roll, ca. 20cm x 20cm) in a solution of the test compound in ethanol, squeezing out
10 the excess liquid and wiping over the surface to give the required coverage. This was checked by weighing the cloth after application. The surface was allowed to dry.

B. Bioassays

15 The treated vinyl square was placed in one half of the tray. A similar untreated square was placed in the other half of the tray. This square was treated with ethanol alone.

Two sheets of formica (30cm x 30cm) were placed at one
20 corner of each tray, one on the treated surface and one on the untreated surface. This acted as a cockroach harbourage. The formica sheet to be used in the treated section was treated at the same rate as the treated formica. The formica was placed on two 1cm high bottle
25 tops to allow cockroaches access under the formica.

50 German cockroaches were added (15 adults and 35 nymphs) to the middle of the tray. No food and water was supplied for these cockroaches.

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At 1, 2, 3 and 7 days after cockroach introduction the number of cockroaches under each harbourage was counted. After each count the harbourage position was changed to avoid the possibility of habituation to one location, the harbourages were replaced and new cockroaches were added to replace any dead cockroaches.

The above was repeated 3 times to provide a total of 4 replicates.

C. Repellency results for compound 2 (example 1):

Time After Cockroach Introduction (Days)	Replicate	Number of Cockroaches Present n=50			
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead	Total
1	1	0	50	0	50
	2	0	49	1	50
	3	3	47	0	50
	4	0	50	0	50
	Total	3	196	1	200
2	1	0	50	0	50
	2	1	49	0	50
	3	0	50	0	50
	4	0	49	1	50
	Total	1	198	1	200
3	1	6	44	0	50
	2	3	47	0	50

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	3	0	50	0	50
	4	0	49	1	50
	Total	9	190	1	200
7	1	7	43	0	50
	2	19	30	1	50
	3	3	47	0	50
	4	11	38	1	50
	Total	40	158	2	200

D. In a similar way the repellency results for DEET and N-methyl-neodecanamide were determined. All results are summarized in the table below:

Treatment	Days after Treatment	Percentage Present		
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead
2	1	1.5	98.0	0.5
	2	0.5	99.0	0.5
	3	4.5	95.0	0.5
	7	20.0	79.0	1.0
DEET	1	3.0	96.5	0.5
	2	2.5	96.0	1.5
	3	27.5	72.0	0.5
	7	55.0	44.0	1.0
N-Methyl-neodecanamide	1	0.0	99.5	0.5
	2	11.5	88.5	0.0
	3	36.5	62.5	1.0
	7	45.0	54.0	1.0

5

Compound **2** provided excellent repellency with less than 5% cockroaches present on the treated surface at 3 days and only 20% after 7 days. The results obtained are far better

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than for the benchmark repellents DEET and N-methyl-neodecanamide.

Example 4:

- 5 The effectiveness of compound 2 (example 1) as an insect repellent was determined using ants exposed to a formica surface partially treated/partially untreated with compound 2, and was directly compared to the repellency of the well known insect repellents Farnesol and
10 Dihydrofarnesal.

The study was conducted in an air conditioned laboratory at a temperature of $22^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ under a normal day/night cycle, using Black Ants (*Ochetellus* sp) of mixed sex and age. The study was conducted over a 3 day period and the
15 repellent effectiveness assessed 1, 2 and 3 days after ant introduction.

Test method:

A. Treatment

20 One half of a rectangle of formica 40cm x 30cm was treated at $20\text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ with the test compounds. This was achieved by soaking a paper wipe (Rag On A Roll approximately 20cm x 20cm) in a solution of the test compound in ethanol, squeezing out the excess liquid and wiping over the surface to give the required
25 coverage. This was checked by weighing the cloth after application. The surface was allowed to dry. The other half was wiped with ethanol alone (untreated surface).

B. Bioassays

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The treated formica rectangle was placed on the bench and a glass ring (diameter 20cm) was placed on the rectangle. This had been treated with fluon to prevent ant escape.

5 A small plastic container 2cm in diameter was placed on the formica, one on the treated surface and one on the untreated surface. The plastic container placed on the treated surface had repellent applied in the same way as the treated formica. The plastic container on the
10 untreated surface was wiped with ethanol.

24 hours after treatment (1 day) 20 ants were added to the centre of the formica. No food and water was supplied for these ants. 2 hours after this the number of ants on the treated and untreated surfaces was
15 counted.

The above was repeated 3 times to provide a total of 4 replicates.

The above was repeated at 2 days and 3 days. New ants were used at each time period.

20 C. Ant Repellency results for compound 2 (example 1).

Time After Ant Introduction (Days)	Replicate	The Number of Black Ants Present n=20			
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead	Total
1	1	0	20	0	20
	2	2	18	0	20
	3	1	19	0	20

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	4	0	20	0	20
	Total	3	77	0	80
2	1	1	19	0	20
	2	3	17	0	20
	3	2	18	0	20
	4	3	17	0	20
	Total	9	71	0	80
3	1	0	20	0	20
	2	1	19	0	20
	3	2	18	0	20
	4	3	17	0	20
	Total	6	74	0	80

D. In a similar way the ant repellency results for Farnesol and Dihydrofarnesal were determined. All results are summarized in the table below:

Treatment	Days After Treatment	Percentage Present		
		Treated Section	Untreated Section	Dead
Dihydro-farnesal	1	20.0	80.0	0
	2	21.2	78.8	0
	3	12.5	87.5	0
	Average	17.9	82.1	0

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Farnesol	1	20.0	80.0	0
	2	10.0	90.0	0
	3	20.0	80.0	0
	Average	16.7	83.3	0
2	1	3.7	96.3	0
	2	11.2	88.8	0
	3	7.5	92.5	0
	Average	7.5	92.5	0

All 3 products gave repellency of ants at the three time periods (1, 2 and 3 days) after treatment and there was no reduction in repellency at 3 days. The average percentage of ants on the treated section was approximately 17% for Dihydrofarnesol and Farnesol. The compound 2 of the present invention was superior to these two products and gave an average percentage of ants on the treated of 7.5%.

10 Example 5:

The effectiveness of compound 2 (example 1) to reduce the presence of cloth moths on woolen cloth was determined and was directly compared to the repellency of the well known moth repellents Citronellol and Farnesol.

15 The study was conducted in an air conditioned laboratory at a temperature of $22^{\circ}\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ under a normal day/night cycle, using Casemaking Clothes Moths (*Tinea pellionella*) of mixed sex and age. The study is conducted over a 5 days period and the repellent effectiveness was assessed as follows:

Adults - 2 days after insect introduction

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Test Method:**A. Treatment**

5 A 10cm x 10cm square of black woollen fabric free of bactericide) was soaked in a solution of the candidate repellent in ethanol at 20g/L, squeezed and allowed to dry. The woollen square was placed in a small box (5cm x 10cm x 10cm) which was open at one end to allow entry of adult clothes moth.

10 A similar square of fabric treated with ethanol (control) was placed in another box of the same size.

B. Bioassays

These two boxes were placed in an aquarium and 50 mixed sex adult moths were added. These were provided with food and water and left for 5 days.

15 At the end of 2 days the number of adult moths in each box was counted.

The above was repeated 3 times to provide 4 replicates.

C. Adult Moth Repellency results

Compound	Time After Moth Introduction (Days)	Replicate	The Number of Moths Present (n=50)	
			Treated Section	Untreated Section
2	2	1	6	9
		2	7	19
		3	11	27

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		4	8	22
		Total (%)	32 (29.4%)	77 (70.6%)
Citro- nello1	2	1	7	20
		2	0	12
		3	5	26
		4	14	25
		Total (%)	26 (23.9%)	83 (76.1%)
Farnesol	2	1	9	18
		2	4	19
		3	5	21
		4	9	19
		Total (%)	27 (26.0%)	77 (74.0%)

E. Results

Adult repellency:

Compound 2 of the present invention shows similar repellency activity as the benchmark repellents Citronellol and Farnesol and differences are small (range 23.9% to 29.4% of adults on treated surfaces).

Example 6:

Cockroach repellency test in floor cleaner application

10 The effectiveness of the compounds of formula I as an insect repellent was tested using German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*) exposed to a surface partially treated/partially untreated with a test compound of formula I. The effectiveness was measured by counting in
15 regular intervals the number of cockroaches in the two

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sectors of the test area and by observation of the behavior of the cockroaches.

A test room of 30 m³, having a ground surface area of 12 m² was used for the tests, fulfilling the test norms AFNOR NF
5 T 72-320 for efficiency tests of the aerosol type.

Test insects: German cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*), both sexes, 2 to 15 days old (origin standard INA).

The ground surface of the room was divided diagonally into two equal pieces by black adhesive tape. In the middle of
10 the area a circle having 30 cm in diameter was marked.

One half of the surface, with the exception of the circle in the middle, was treated with 5 ml of a cleaning solution comprising the compound of formula I to be tested.

15 After the treated surface was dry again, 40 cockroaches were placed in the circle in the middle of the surface. During a period of 1 hour the positions of the cockroaches were determined every 5 minutes.

For each time point the number of insects (in %) on the
20 untreated side was determined.

Example 7:

N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2) was added at 0.05% by weight to a regular all-purpose cleaner (APC), prepared
25 according to example 10. This floor cleaner base was diluted at 2% into water and 5 ml of this solution A is applied to one half of the test surface (example 1).

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Similarly, a solution B, comprising nepetalactone (benchmark), was prepared and tested. The results are summarized in the table below:

Compound	% insects on untreated side	
	after 5 min	after 1 h
APC base, no additives	42%	45%
Solution B, nepetalactone	81%	77%
Solution A, Compound 2, example 1	86%	91%

- 5 The APC containing compound 2 exhibited very good repellency, far better than the APC containing the benchmark repellent nepetalactone.

Example 8:

- 10 The effectiveness of perfume compositions to repel ants was determined by analyzing data of counts of ants on the treated side of arenas half-treated with the test perfume compositions. Insects used for this study were pharaoh ants (*Monomorium pharaonis*), active workers from a wild colony. All ants were checked prior to the test to see whether their antennae are intact. Per replicate 20 ants were used.

Test method:

A. Treatment

- 20 One half of a 40cm x 70cm arena was treated at 10 g/m²

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with the test solution. This was achieved by direct spraying ethanolic solutions containing 0.5% perfume A and B, respectively, to the floor of the arenas. The pump sprays were weighed before and after. The other
5 half of the arena was treated with ethanol alone.

B. Bioassay

The ants were introduced to the arena on the untreated side and their behavior monitored by recording whether the ants that approach the product boundary cross the
10 boundary or turn away and avoid crossing. To ensure that there was no directional bias to the ants behavior, the arenas were rotated through 180°. Their behavior was monitored by recording whether the ants that approached the product boundary crossed or turned
15 away. For each test 2 replicates were conducted.

C. Data Analysis

The repellency results were calculated using the following equations: Repellency = (number of ants turning away from the boundary / number of ants
20 approaching the boundary) x 100.

Example 9:

The effectiveness of a perfume composition comprising compound 2 (example 1) to repel ants was determined
25 according to the procedure described in example 8. The repellency of this perfume composition (perfume A) was compared to a composition without compound 2 (perfume B).

Composition of the tested perfumes A and B:

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Ingredients	Parts per weight	
	Perfume A	Perfume B
Bergamotte Essence Italie	100.0	100.0
Canelle Essence Chine	2.0	2.0
Farnesol ¹⁾	4.0	4.0
Galbanum Essence	2.0	2.0
Georgywood ²⁾	15.0	15.0
Ionone Beta ³⁾	25.0	25.0
Lavandin Grosso Essence	50.0	50.0
Linalool ⁴⁾	75.0	75.0
Litsea Cubeba Essence	75.0	75.0
Menthe Crepue Essence USA	2.0	2.0
Orange Essence Florida	200.0	200.0
Peonile ⁵⁾	50.0	50.0
Salicylate Benzyle	250.0	250.0
Dipropylene glycol	0.0	150.0
N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)	150.0	0.0
Total	1000.0	1000.0

1) 3,7,11-Trimethyl-2,6,10-dodecatrien-1-ol

2) 1-(1,2,8,8-Tetramethyl-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-

3) (3E)-4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one

4) 3,7-Dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol

5) 2-Cyclohexylidene-2-phenylacetonitrile

5

Repellency Results:

Time after ant intro- duction	No. of ants crossing the boundary		No. of ants approaching the boundary		Repellency	
	Perfume A	Perfume B	Perfume A	Perfume B	Perfume A	Perfume B
0 h	45	36	47	52	95.7	69.2
24 h	32	28	39	43	82.0	65.1
48 h	45	31	51	48	88.2	64.6
72 h	36	26	49	41	73.5	63.4

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The perfume A gave very good repellency results against ants ranging from 96% (after application) to 74% (3 days after application) and had overall much better repellency properties than the corresponding perfume without compound
 5 2 (perfume B).

Example 10:

Compositions suitable for use in the present invention include the following:

10 A. All Purpose Cleaner (APC CLASSIC: FBA 001)

INGREDIENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
<u>PHASE A</u>		
CITRIC ACID		1.05
DEIONISED WATER		To 100
15 <u>PHASE B</u>		
HOSTAPUR SAS 60	Na paraffin sulfonate	2.00
NEODOL 91/8	Ethoxylated fatty alcohol C ₉ C ₁₁ 8EO	1.00
DOWANOL DPnB	n-Butyl ether of propylene glycol	4.00
TEA (98%)	Triethanolamine	1.00
20 NaOH(50%)	Sodium hydroxide	1.20
<u>PHASE C</u>		
PARMETOL DF 35		0.1
N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide		0.1

25 PROCESS:

While stirring, add one after the other parts A, B and C.
 The pH value of the finished product is 9.3.

B. All purpose cleaner (APC disinfectant: FBA 005)
 30

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	INGREDIENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
	DEIONIZED WATER		To 100
	TRISODIUM CITRATE*2H ₂ O		0.8
	TRILON B	Tetra sodium salt of EDTA	0.4
5	TRILON A 92	Tri sodium salt of EDTA	0.2
	ARQUAD 16/29	Hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium chloride	3.5
	NEODOL 45/7	Ethoxylated fattyalcohol C14-C15 7EO	1.0
10	BDGE	Butyl dioxitol	4.0
	PARMETOL A 26		0.1
	N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)		0.1

15

PROCESS:

Mix at room temperature the different components in the order listed.

The pH value of the finished product is 8.10.

20

C. All purpose cleaner (APC SOAPY CLEANER : FBA 006)

	INGREDIENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
25	DEIONISED WATER		50.00
	COCONUT OIL		1.00
	TEA (98%)	Triethanolamine	1.50
	KOH (50%)	Potassium hydroxide	0.40
30	DEIONISED WATER		30.00
	CARBITOL	Ethoxy diglycol	3.00
	NEODOL 91/8	Ethoxylated fatty alcohol C ₉ C ₁₁ 8EO	6.00
	N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)		0.10
35	WATER		qs to 100.00

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PROCESS:

Heat to 45°C with stirring 50% of the deionised water. Add in order, KOH, TEA and the Coconut Oil. Stir for 15 minutes. Add in order 30% of DI water with stirring,
 5 Carbitol, Neodol 91/8 and N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide. Stir for 15 minutes. Add the remaining DI water and adjust the pH to 8.5 with KOH (50%). Stir for 5 minutes.

10

D. Hydroalcoholic Cream (DED 002)

	INGREDIENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
	<u>PHASE A</u>		
15	BRIJ 72	Steareth-2	4.00
	BRIJ 721	Steareth-21	2.00
	ARLAMOL E	PPG-15 Stearyl Ether	8.50
	STEARYL ALCOHOL	Stearyl alcohol	1.50
	PARAFFIN OIL	Mineral Oil	4.00
20	CETIOL OE	Dicaprylyl ether	3.00
	<u>PHASE B</u>		
	CARBOPOL 980	Carbomer	0.25
	DEMINERALISED WATER		qsp 100
25	<u>PHASE C</u>		
	NaOH (10%)	Sodium Hydroxide	qsp pH 6.0 to 6.5
	<u>PHASE D</u>		
30	ETHYL ALCOHOL 96	Alcohol	20.00
	N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)		0.50

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PROCESS:

Disperse Carbopol in water at 45°C, then heat Phase A and B to the same temperature (around 70 °C) under high stirring. When cooled add sodium hydroxide, alcohol and N-
 5 Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide.

E. AHA CREAM GEL: DED 004

10	INGREDIENTS	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
	CRODAMOL MM	Myristyl Myristate	3.00
	SEPIGEL 305	Polyacrylamide, C13-C14 Iso- paraffin, Laureth 7	4.00
	DEIONISED WATER		qsp 100
15	AHA CONCENTRATE	Citric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, malic acid, ascorbic acid, glycolic acid, salicylic acid	5.00
	GERMABEN II	Propylene glycol, Diazolidinyl	1.00
20		urea, Methylparaben, Propyl- paraben	
	N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)		0.50

PROCESS:

25 Heat CRODAMOL MM to 60°C. At 50°C add SEPIGEL under stirring. Then add water preheated to 50°C under stirring. At 40°C add the rest of the constituents. Adjust the pH with sodium hydroxide (25%) to 4.0.

30

F. HYDROGEL (DED 005)

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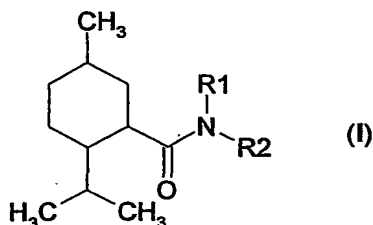
	INGREDIENT	CHEMICAL NAME	%W/W
	CARBOPOL 980	Carbomer	0.50
	PEMULEN TR1	Acrylate/ C10-C30	0.20
		Alkyl acrylate crosscopolymer	
5	LUBRAGEL CG	Polyglycerylmethacrylate & propylene glycol	0.50
	UCON 75H450	PEG/PPG-17/6 copolymer	1.00
	GLYCERIN	Glycerol	4.00
	D PANTHENOL	Panthenol	2.00
10	HEXYLENE GLYCOL	Hexylene Glycol	2.00
	DEIONISED WATER		77.90
	GERMALL 115	Imidazolidinyl Urea	0.60
	DEIONISED WATER		10.00
	NaOH (10%)	Sodium Hydroxide	qsp pH = 5.50
15	CREMOPHOR RH 40	PEG 40 Hydrogenated Castor oil	1.00
	N-Ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide (2)		0.50

PROCESS:

Add D-Panthenol and glycerol to the water, then disperse
 20 Carbopol 980, then Pemulen TR 1, then add the rest of the constituents.

Claims

1. Composition having insect repellent characteristics comprising as an active ingredient a compound of formula I



5

wherein

R^1 and R^2 represent independently H or a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting optional substituents to or on the ring system ,

10

and if R^1 is H, R^2 may also be a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl residue with up to 10 carbon atoms or

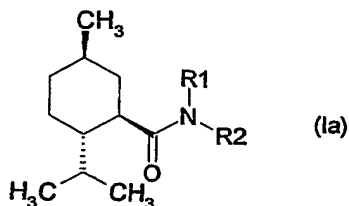
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R^1 and R^2 may form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a cyclic or heterocyclic, saturated or unsaturated ring system having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting optional substituents to or on the ring system.

20

2. Composition according to claim 1 comprising as an active ingredient a compound of formula Ia

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wherein

R^1 and R^2 have the same meaning as in claim 1.

3. Composition according to any of the preceding claims,
5 wherein in the compound of formula I

R^1 represents H, and

10 R^2 represents a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting the carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system.

4. Composition according to any of the preceding claims,
wherein in the compound of formula I or Ia

15 R^1 represents methyl, and

20 R^2 represents a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting the carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system.

5. Composition according to any of the preceding claims,
wherein in the compound of formula I or Ia

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R¹ represents ethyl, and

5 R² represents a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system.

6. Composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein in the compound of formula I or Ia

R¹ represents propyl, and

10 R² represents a straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue having 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a cyclic residue having 4 to 8 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional substituents to or on the ring system.

- 15 7. Composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein in the compound of formula I or Ia

R¹ represents H or a straight or branched C₁ to C₆ aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue and

20 R² represents H or a straight or branched C₁ to C₆ aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue.

8. Composition according to any of the preceding claims, wherein in the compound of formula I or Ia

R¹ represents H

25 R² represents H or a straight or branched C₁ to C₆ aliphatic or heteroaliphatic residue.

9. Composition according to any of the preceding claims,

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wherein in the compound of formula I

R¹ represents H, and

R² represents a substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl residue with up to 10 carbon atoms.

- 5 10. Composition according to any of the preceding claims,
 wherein in the compound of formula I
- R¹ and R² form together with the nitrogen atom to which
 they are attached, a cyclic or heterocyclic,
10 saturated or unsaturated ring system having 4 to 8
 carbon atoms not counting carbon atoms of optional
 substituents to or on the ring system.
11. Composition according to any of the preceding claims
 comprising one or more additional insect repellent.
- 15 12. Composition according to any of the preceding claims
 comprising additionally one or more insecticides.
13. Composition according to any of the preceding claims
 comprising additionally a fragrance ingredient.
14. Household product comprising a composition according
 to any of the preceding claims.
- 20 15. Industrial cleansing product comprising a composition
 according to any of the preceding claims.
16. Personal care product comprising a composition
 according to any of the preceding claims.
- 25 17. Pet and livestock care product comprising a
 composition according to any of the preceding claims.

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18. Fabrics and plastic materials comprising a composition according to any of the preceding claims.
19. Covering materials comprising a composition according to any of the preceding claims.
- 5 20. Method for preparing a product comprising a composition according to claim 1 by incorporating said composition into the product during their manufacturing process.
- 10 21. Method for preparing a product having insect repellent characteristics according to claim 20 by incorporating said composition into the product during extrusion.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In **national Application No**

PCT/EP 01/09562

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 A01N37/18 A01N37/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BIOSIS, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 01 34753 A (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 17 May 2001 (2001-05-17) claim 3; examples	1-3, 5, 7, 8, 13-17, 19, 20
X	US 4 150 052 A (WATSON HUGH R ET AL) 17 April 1979 (1979-04-17) tables	1-10, 13-17, 20
X	US 4 530 935 A (MCGOVERN TERRENCE P ET AL) 23 July 1985 (1985-07-23) table 1	1-21

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Initial Application No

PCT/EP 01/09562

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